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#### DENOUNCES LEAGUE | WILSON ANGRY AT AS END TO LIBERTY

Senator Johnson Says It Will Mean Loss of Nation's Independence.

WILSON'S ACTS SCORED

Would Deny U. S. What He Gives to Others, Lincoln Audience Is Told.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 17 .- In address ing a large and enthusiastic gathering to-night Senator Hiram W. Johnon of California denounced the League of Nations covenant as an infamous ent and declared that its adoption would result in throwing the country deprive the Republic of its future in-

Americanism.

Lieut-Col. John G. Maher, a Democrat and president of the Nebraska
branch of the American Legion, acted as
chairman of the meeting and introduced
the speaker. Gov. S. R. McKelvie
occupied a seat on the stage. Senator

Senate to approve a league covenant t is to be higher than our Constituconstitution or make another to over-ride it. None but the people should be permitted to throw this independent re-public into an international confedera-tion where it must necessarily lose its independence of action."

After enumerating the various bur-dens which the peace part imposes on

great fundamental question "The great fundamental question which every American father and mother should answer is: Shall American boys police the world? Shall American blood uphold, maintan and preserve Old World Governments and the territorial integrity of the nations which have immensely increased their boun-

"At Omaha the President definitely announced himself against amendments to the League of Nations or reservations of any sort. He says in effect to the American people: 'You must accept the fereign document which I present to you without investigating, analysis, amendment or reservation.'

"Upon what theory does he thus limit the action of what is supposed to be the great democracy of the world? When did the President of the United States possess the power to say to its people and its Congress 'you must?'

"Just one country is denied the privilege by Mr. Wilson of protecting its life, its treasure, its sovereignty, its blood and its future, and that country is the United States.

"The Senate Insists that the United States shall be protected and that such

States shall be protected and that such reservations as are necessary for the preservation of our institutions and our rights shall be written into the instrument. The President denies this right to the American people and to the Senate, while according it to every other nation.

The League of Nations makes the present generation decide the fate of all future generations. It takes no heed of new world events, or everchanging ad-saces and progress. It assumes to be the end, and that the men of to-day may write the history of to-morrow. But be-yend and above all this the maintenance

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17 .- At a lunched OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17.—At a luncheon fiven by Omaha business men to-day Senator Johnson of California made a plea for the defeat of the League of Nations covenant in its present form. "The only hope of its friends is to

people understand it," he said.

Among those present at the lunched were Victor Rosewater, E. A. Benso and R. B. Howeil, Republican Nations Committeemen for Nebraska.

#### GERMANY SEEKING AIR POST SERVICE

Traffic Between Berlin and Copenhagen Expected.

eal Cable Desputch to Tan Bux from the London Times Bervice.

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Bralin, Sept. 17.—The newspapers resert that recent discussion between German and foreign firms are likely to lead to German's results. ead to Germany's participation in the international air postal service in the sear future. Regular air post communication between Berlin and Copenhagen in expected to begin in a fortight, and negotiations with other Scandinavian countries are proceeding.

An important part of the service will be the conveying of airgrams to relieve the telegraphic services.

the telegraphic service. The air postal service in Germany at present is re-stricted owing to the extreme shortage

#### CONFERENCE PLANS **BALTIC FEDERATION**

Peace With Soviet Russia Also Is Proposed.

Corenhagen, Sept. 19.—An important conference has been in session at Riga considering not only peace with the Soviet Government of Russis, but the formation of a Baltic Federation, according to advices from Lett'sh sources, it is understood that there has been no actual acceptance of the Soviet Governstual actual acceptance of the Soviet Govern-ment's terms, but on the other hand it appears that the Baltic Federation idea has materialized to the extent that an agreement has been reached for a com-

more currency and a customs union of Letvia, Esthonia and Lithuania.

The conference has been removed to Reval, where it will be joined by Finnish representatives and also, according to report, by representatives of the Russian Northwest Government. It is stated that the question of peace with the Soviet Government will be discussed in close touch with Entente representatives. The Bultic states, it is said, favor peace The Bultic states, it is said, favor peace with Russia in the absence of effective assistance from the Entente.

#### RUMANIANS QUIT BUDAPEST.

Army's Retirement May Be Com-

pleted Within Fortnight. By the Associated Pres

By the Associated Press.

Bunarser, Sept. 16 (delayed).—The Rumanian army has begun to withdraw from Budapest, a steady movement of trains being in progress.

It is believed that the retirement will be completed within a fortnight.

Vineria, Sept. 16.—A Budapest despetch says that as a result of the efforts of the interallited military mission the Rumanians have agreed to return the mesterials seized by them in Hungary and abide by the decision of the Feare Conference regarding distribution. This is not confirmed from any other source.

Continued from First Page.

sort of League of Nations. It is a high brow proposition out here, high brow and business. The so-called intellectuals, especially those with Socialist leanings are strong for the league as it stands, but the mass of voters don't want it and have taken many opportunities to say so in plain California English.

Hiram Johnson's popularity with his home folk has not been hurt by his downright opposition to Presidential demands and perhaps nothing is more indicative of this than the way the rent and torn Republican organisation of the State has patched up its quarrels and united in support of Senator Johnson. William H. Crocker and Francis V. Keisling, for example, two of Johnson's bitterest opponents in the 1816 fight, are now backing him ardently for the Presidency.

Sau Francisco and the whole State are boiling with he-persons who are convinced that Japan was favored at Paris simply because the peacemakers were afraid to offend her, and that makes a Californian squirm with anger. City and State are noisy with Irishmen who believe that Ireland got a bad deal at Paris.

The President landed in the state are sold to the state are sold.

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The President landed in the state are sold to the state are sold San Francisco and the whole State

who believe that freiand got a bad deal at Paris.

The President landed in San Francisco at 9:30 A. M. and was met by Gov. Stephens and Mayor Roiph and by committees, of women and was escorted along Market street to the new civic centre and thence to the St. Francis. Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett was also on hand to greet his chief and saw to it that the military displays was not interfor to the other displays in that line that have marked the Presidential progress. Companies of infantry lined the streets and assisted the police in holding back the crowds, though at no time was there any great surge against the lines.

The people were content to stand still and look on. The crowds were confined to Market street, and even while the proto market street, and even while the pro-cession passed thousands of folks it other streets were observed going about their ordinary affairs.

The luncheon at the St. Francis wa

The luncheon at the St. Francis was given by the Federation of Women's Clubs and brought together 800 women who seemed very heartily in accord with Mr. Wilson's views. Mrs. Ernest J. Mott presided, and among the women present was Mrs. Amett Adams, the United States District Attorney.

After the meal had been served and baby roses had been distributed Mr. Wilson made his speech, asking his audience

baby roses had been distributed Mr. Wilson made his speech, asking his audience
to believe with him that the day of "national advantage" was passed and that
a new day had come, "In which men are
thinking of the common advantage and
safety of mankind." He told these
women that he had been impressed by
"the many generous women" that have
taken him by the hand during his trip
across the country and he thought he across the country and he thought h understood the generosity of their hearts

#### U. S. MORALLY BOUND TO ACCEPT TREATY

President So Asserts in Address to Women.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—In his ad-ress at the Associated Women's Club incheon to-day President Wilson said:

Quite apart from the merits of any

Quite apart from the merits of any particular question which may arise about the treaty itself I think we are under a certain moral compulsion to accept this treaty.

In the first place it was laid down' according to American specifications. The initial suggestions upon which this treaty is based emanated from America. I would not have you understand me as meaning that they were ideas confined to America, because the promptness with which they were accepted, the joy with which they were accepted, the joy with which they were acclaimed in some parts of the world, the readiness of the leaders of nations that were supposed to be seeking chiefly their own interests in adopting these principles as the principles of the treaty, show that they were listening to the counsels of their own people, they counsels of their own people, they were listening to them and knew the critical character of the new age and the necessity we were under to take any measures for the peace of the world.

Because the thin the second of the seco

Because the thing that has hap-pened was intolerable, the thing that Gegmany attempted, if it had suc-ceeded, would have set the civiliza-tion of the world back 100 years, we have prevented it. But prevention is not enough.

have prevented it. But prevention is not enough.

Again and again as I have crossed the continent generous women—women I did not know—have shaken my hand and said, "God bless you, Mr. President." Some of them, like many of you, had lost sons and hushands and brothers in the war. Why should they bless me? I advised Congress to Scalare war. I advised Congress to Scalare war.

Reason for Their Blessing.

Reasen for Their Blessing.

Because in the generosity of their hearts they want the sons of otne, women saved henceforth they believe that the methods proposed at any rate merit a very hopeful expectation that similar wars will be prevented and that other armies will not have to go from the United States to die upon distant fields of battle. And so the moral compulsion among us, among us who at the critical stage of the war saved the world—the moral compulsion upon us to stand by and see it through is overwhelming; we cannot now turn back. We made the choice in April, 1917. And not only is there the compulsion of honor but there is the compulsion of honor but there is the compulsion of interest. I never like to speak of that, because, notwithstanding the reputation that we had throughout the world before we made the great sacrifice of this war, this nation does love its honor better than it loves its interest.

But if you want, as some of our fellow countrymen insist, to dwell upon the material side of it and our interest in the matter, our commercial interest, draw the picture for yourselves. The other great nations of the world are drawing together. We, who suggested that they should draw together in this new partnership, stand aside. We at once draw their intense hostility upon us. We at once renew the thing that had begun to be done before we went into the war.

There was a conference in Paris not many months before we went into the war.

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There was a conference in Paris not many months before we went into the war.

There was a conference in paris not many months the material property of the United States we are under compuls

And then there is a deeper compul-sion, even, than that, the compulsion of humanity. If there is one thing that America ought to have learned

more promptly than any other country, it is that being made up out of all the ranks of humanity, in serving itself it must serve the whole human race. I suppose I could not command words which would exaggerate the present expectations of the world with regard to the United States.

We cannot desert humanity. We are the trustees of humanity. And we must see that we redeem the pledges which are always implicit in so great a trusteeship.

I cannot conceive a motive adequate to hold men off from this thing.

Takes Up Japan's Case.

Takes Up Japan's Case.

Let me take the point in which my initial sympathy is most with them, the matter of the cession to Japan of the interests of Germany in Shantung in China. I said to my Japanese colleagues on the other side of the sea that I am not satisfied with this settlement. I think it ought to be different. But when gentlemen propose to cure it by striking that clause out of the treaty, or by ourselves withholding our adherence to the treaty, they propose an irrational thing.

It was in 1898 that China ceded these rights and concessions to Geamany. The protext was that some German missionaries had been killed. My heart aches, I must say, when I think how we have made an excuse of religion sometimes to work a deep wrong. The central Government of China had done all it could to protect those German missionaries. Their death was due to local disturbances, to local passions, to local antipathy against the foreigner. There was nothing that the Chinese Government as a whole could justly be held responsible for. But suppose there had been? Two Christian rulasionaries are killed, and therefore one great nation robs another nation and does a thing which is fundamentally unchristian and heathen. For there was no adequate excuse for what Germany exacted of China.

I read again only the other day the phrases in which poor China was made to make the concession. She was made to make the concession. She was made to make the concession. She was made to make that in words dictated by Germany—in view of her gratitude to Germany for certain services rendered: the deepert nypocrisy conceivable. She was obliged to do so by force.

Then Russia came in and obliged.

porrisces rendered: the was obliged to do so by force.

Then Russia came in and obliged China to cede her Port Arthur and Ta Lien Wan, not for quite so long a period, but upon substantially the same terms. Then England must needs have Wel Hei Wel as an equivalent concession to that which had been made to Germany. And presently certain ports and territory back of them were ceded upon similar principles to France. Everybody sot in except the United States and said "If Germany is going to get something we will get something." Why? No one of them was entitled to it; no one of them had any business in there on such terms. And then, when the Japanese-Russian war came, Japan did what she has done in ghis war—she attacked Port Arthur and

the Japanese-Russian war came, Japan did what she has done in shis war—she attacked Port Arthur and captured Port Arthur, and Port Arthur was ceded to her as a consequence of the war.

No protest was made by the Government of the United States against the original concession of this Shantung territory to Germany. One of the highest minded men of our history was President at that time—I mean Mr. McKinley. One of the ablest men we ever had as Secretary of State, Mr. John Hay, occupied that great office. And in the message of Mr. McKinley about this transaction he says that insamuch as the powers that had taken these territories had agreed to keep the doors open for our commerce there was no reason why we should object. Just so we could trade with these stoien territories we were willing to let them be stolen.

Which of these gentlemen who are now objecting to the cession of the German rights in Shantung in China were prominently protesting against the original cession or any one of

were prominently protesting against the original cession or any one of those original cessions? It makes my heart burn when some men are so late in doing justice.

Now, in the meantime, before we got into this war, but after the war had begun, because they deemed the as-sistance of Japan in the Pacific abbegun, because they deemed the ansistance of Japan in the Pacific absolutely indispensable, Great Britain and France both agreed that if Japan would enter the war she could do the same thing with regard to Shantung that she had done with regard to Port Arthur—that if she would take what Germany had in Shantung she could keep it. It was Germany's right in Shantung and not the Chinese that we conceded by the treaty to Japan, but with a condition which was not insisted upon at the cession of Port Arthur, upon a condition that no other nation in doing similar things in China has ever yielded to Japan, is under solemn promise to forego all sovereign rights in Province of Shantung and to retain only what private corporations have elsewhere in China.

Coupled with this arrangement is the League of Nations, under which Japan solemnly undertakes with the rest of us to respect and protect the territorial integrity of China. And back of her promise is likewise the similar promise of every other nation that province of every other nation that province will there come a dis-

back of her promise is likewise the similar promise of every other nation that nowhere will there come a dis-regard for territorial integrity of the political independence of that great, helpless people.

It is the first time in the history

of the world that anything has been done for China. And sitting around our council board in Paris, I put this question: "May I expect that this will be the beginning of the retrocession to China of the exceptional rights which other Governments have enwhich other Governments have en-joyed there?" And the responsible representatives of the other great Governments said: "Yes, you may

Governments said: "Yes, you may expect it."

Your attention is constantly drawn to Article X., and that is the article, the heart of the covenant, which guarantees the political integrity, not only of China but of other countries more helpless, even, than 'hina. But besides Article X. there is Article XI., which makes it the right of every member of the league to draw attention to anything anywhere that is likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends. Whenever

formerly anything was done in detriment of the interests of China we had to approach the Government that did it with apologies.

Now when you have the treaty and the League of Nations, the representative of the United States has the right to stand up and say: "This is against the covenant of peace. It can't be done," and, if occasion arises, we can add: "It shall not be done," The weak and oppressed and wronged peoples of the world have never before had a forum made for them to which they could summon their enemies in the presence of the judgment of mankind.

#### COVENANT NO BAR TO IRISH FREEDOM Wilson Asserts U. S. Hands Would Not Be Tied.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL, Sept. 17.—Setting forth publicly for the first time his interpretation of the League of Nations covenant as it affects Ireland President Wilson said in a statement to-day that the league would constitute a forum before which could be brought all claims for self-determination which are likely to affect the reset of the world.

determination which are likely to affect the peace of the world.

"The covenant would not bind the United States to assist in putting down rebellion in any foreign country," he asserted, "nor would it limit the power of this country to recognize the inde-pendence of any people who seek to assure freedom.

He said Ireland's case was not heard at Versailles because it did not come within the jurisdiction of the Peace Conto him by the San Francisco Labor Council. Replying directly to a question as to his attitude toward self-edermination for Ireland Mr. Wilson said his position was expressed in Article XI. of the covenant, under which it is declared that any member nation can call the attention of the league to read the covenant of the league to the covenant of the league to the covenant of the league to the awaited even though this would entail a formal request for an extension of time.

1—Under the covenant, does the nation obligate itself to assist any member of the league in putting down a rebellion of its subjects or conquered peoples?

Answer—It does not.

2—Under the covenant, can this mation independently recognize a Government whose people seek to achieve or have achieved their independent from a member of the league?

ber of the league?

Answer—The independent action of the Government of the United States matter of this kind is in no way limited affected by the covenant of the League

Junder the covenant, are those subject nations or people only that are mentioned in the peace treaty entitled to the right or self-determination, or does the lengue possesse the right to accord a similar privilege to other subject nations or peoples?

BERN, Sept. 17.—It is reported here that Dr. Larry, secretary of the Political Department in Bern, will replace Dr. Hans Suizer as Swiss Minister at Washington.

a similar privilege to other subject nations or peoples?

Answer—It was not possible for the Peace Conference to act with regard to the self-determination of any terriorries except those which had belonged to the defeated empires, but in the covenant in the League of Nations it has set up for the first time in Article XI. a forum to which all claims of self-determination the first time in Article XI. a forum to which all claims of self-determination which are likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends can be brought.

4—Why was the case of Ireland not heard at the Peace Conference, and what is your position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland?

Answer—The case of Ireland was not heard at the Peace Conference because the Peace Conference had no jurisdiction over any question of that sort which did not affect territories which belonged to the defeated empires. My position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland is expressed in Article XI. of

on the subject of self-determination for ireland is expressed in Article XI. the covenant, in which I may say was particularly interested, because seemed to me necessary for the peak and freedom of the world that a forur should be created to which all peoples could bring any matter which was likely to affect the peace and freedom of the

#### LEADING NEWSPAPER IN CORK SUPPRESSED

Examiner' Printed Prospec tus of Republican Loan.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—The determination of the authorities to repress all manifestations of republican activities is shown by the suppression to-day of the Cork Examiner, one of Ireland's chief

Cork Examiner, one of Ireland's chief daily newspapers.

Although it is a constitutionalist organ and opposed to the Sinn Fein, the Examiner printed a full page prospectus of the republican loan, assuming, it is declared, that the prohibition of references thereto which existed under the censorship lapsed with the withdrawal of the censorship. The military authorities, however, retain full powers and raided the premises and removed part of the plant.

of the plant.

The same advertisement was offered to the Dublin dailies, which refused the

#### ARRESTED FOR FOOD SALE.

Lestaurant Proprietor and Two Chauffeurs Accused.

An alleged sale to a restaurant proprietor of army food which was being taken to school houses for public sale resulted yesterday in his arrest and that of the two chauffeurs accused.

George J. Jackson of 1409 Thirty-fifth street, Brooklyn, and Siewart Neeb of 112 Grand street, Long Island City, employees of a local express company, had a truck load of Government food bound for a school house when they stopped in front of a restaurant at 987 Third avenue. Detectives Mallon and Franklin saw the truck deserted and stood guard

saw the truck deserted and stood guard over it. According to the officers, Jackson and Neeb came out of the restaurant and took off two cases which were carried inside. The interior say Jackson told them John Buasgoni, manager of the restaurant, had bought the food. When he passed a \$2 bill to the chauffeurs all three were arrested.

# SWISS ARE DIVIDED

Majority Said to Be Opposed on Ground That Sovereignty Is Violated.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Sept. 17. - The hesitation of witzerland in declaring its readiness to in a demand soon for an extension of time to make known its intentions. Switserland, like other neutral countries who are not founders of the league, has been allowed two months after the ratifica tion of the treaty in which to declare itself for or against the league.

Throughout the last six months the Swiss have been debating the advisabil-ity of entering the league without being able to arrive at a decision. It seems that the little republic virtually is torn

that the little republic virtually is torn asunder by the controversy which is raging between its Latin and its Teutonic cantons, the former favoring an immediate participation in the league and the latter bitterly opposing any adhesion whatsoever to the pact.

In a large measure the hesitating attitude of Switserland is influenced by that of the American Senate. The Swiss newspapers admit action in that country depends upon developments in the Senate of the United States, which will have to be awaited even though this

said his position was expressed in Article XI. of the covenant, under which it is declared that any member nation can call the attention of the league to any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace "or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

The President's statement detailing the labor council's questions and his answers follow:

I—Under the covenant, does the nation obligate itself to assist any member of the league, while others assert that it should be considered as fortified and safeguarded by such membership.

Opponents of the treaty, who appear to be in a majority, maintain that the League of Nations as it stands is flagrant contradiction of the sovereignty of States, and that Swiss participation therein would mean the end of Heivetian independently recognize a Government whose people seek to achieve or have achieved their independence, so sacredly nourished for six centuries.

NEW SWISS ENVOY COMING.

Sulzer, Report.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH PACT IN LEVANT EXPLAINED

ON JOINING LEAGUE Paris Paper Prints Plans of British Evacuation.

London Times Bervice.
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Temps gives the general lines of the Anglo-French agree-ment in regard to the Levant in virtue ment in regard to the Levant in virtue of which British troops are to evacuate from November 1 all territories situated north of the frontier between Syria and Palestine, it being understood that this frontier has only a provisional character and that its outlines may be modified when the Peace Conference finally decides on the political organization of the Tevant.

The district of Mossul apparently The district of scenarios in which of the luded in the regions in which Great Britain intends to cease to be responsible for the maintenance of order. On the other hand, it is agreed that the lude of the British troops shall no On the other hand, it is agreed that the departure of the British troops shall not have as its consequence occupation by French troops of the four cities of Damascus, Hamsh, Homs and Aleppo, which are in the sone for which the Angio-French agreement of 1916 provides for the constitution of an Arab State or confederation of Arab States. Nevertheless this Arab power henceforth will look to the French and not to the British Government for support and ad-

cided only by the peace conference.

#### PLACE IN LEAGUE URGED FOR FINLAND

Separation From Russia Asked by Lieut. Veall.

The incorporation of Finland as a member of the League of Nations and a fight for her irrevocable separation from Russia was urged by Lieutenant-Commander George Veall, U. S. N., speaking before the congress of Lette, Ukrain-ans, Lithuanians and Esthonians at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Con Commander Veall is a native of Esthonis and has been active in the struggle for independence for that nation.

"I have it direct from the lips of the right hand man of the most prominent unofficial American at the Peace Conerence that Esthonia's strategic po s the only obstacle in the way of her ndependence and that it has been so for the past seven centuries," said he.
"Fight against subjection to any be-nevolent constitutional monarchy. Force cret diplomacy out in the open and ave faith in America. We shall realise all that America stands and fought for The United States is now at the power

point in the world to-day. America doe not merely talk freedom and self-deter mination—it senses and feels it."

#### MORE SCHOOLS TO · SELL ARMY FOOD

Cobie Despitch to THE SUR from the People of Three Congested Neighborhoods Appeal to Dr. Day.

TO TELL OF DROPS TOO

37,100 Post Cards Checking Up Grocers, and Butchers' Figures Turned In.

Three additional school stores for the male by the city of army surplus foodstuffs are to be opened because the of congested neighborhoods 'No" for an answer. It was a case of where there's a will there's a way," and the Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day pre vided the way.

A demand was made for stores in Public School 61, Twelfth street, east of Avenue B, and in No. 64, Ninth and Tenth streets, east of Avenue B, but double sessions are being held in both schools and the Board of Education said schools and the Board of Education said stores in the buildings were out of the question. The teachers were among those who led in the demand. They said food was needed by the people of the neighborhood and they would gladly serve as salesladies after school hours

serve as salesiadies after school hours if a place for the sales could be found. Principal Marks of No. 64 looked over the ground and nicked out the Tompkins Square school of the Children's Aid Society in East Eighth street as the likeliest spot and the society invited the city to move in with its goods. District Superintendent Stitt, who has charge of all the public schools in the neighborhood, worked with a will in folks reported they had the store and the sales force, largely made up of teachers, there wasn't anything for the Department of Markets to do but to sanction the opening of the school store and to guarantee the delivery of enough army foodstuffs to make it a hummer. A second demand for a store that is going to be realized came from a group of small caleried man living in the

of small calaried men living in the neighborhood of 108th and 109th street and Amsterdam avenue. Public School No. 165 will be opened for sales in the

near future.

A third store is to be established in Public School No. 114, Oak, Oliver and James streets, not far from the home of Gov. Smith.

The official arrangements for the establishment of these new stores were perfected by Laura A. Cauble, Deputy Commissioner of Public Markets, who knows the needs of the people of the various neighborhoods and is in sympathy with their undertakings.

There are now seventy-three school stores in operation.

Store hours 9 to 5:30 Store open Saturdays all day



## Eyes On Ties!

is a fitting substitute to-day for yesterday's military command "Eyes Right!" And it's the right place for your eyes to be. Why? Because there's a sale of men's

#### Silk Crochet

Cravats at \$1.89 And they're the very same kind of silk knitted cravats now in vogue at much higher

These cravats are, first, all silk! There are two distinct weaves, a rope crochet and a fine honeycomb weave. There is a large variety of attractive heather mixtures and plain colors, with a good percentage of plain black handframe crochet knitted silk cravats in the lot.

#### These ties with a broadcloth silk Shirt are dressy!

Oh very! These shirts of superweight broadcloth silk are rich, luxury shirts. They are \$9.74. Then, there is a complete showing of Shirts in foreign silks and jacquard effects -all calculated to please the man who is scrupulous about his appearance.

#### Top it off with a Lansdowne

and you'll know you have a new Fall Hat that com bines superiority of style and workmanship with a choice grade of fur feltand we've found the combination hard to beat! So \$4.89 have others.



### Time for "Longies"

When a boy's "knickerbockers" make him seem to possess a superabundance of legs, it's "longie time" and means time to drop in and see us. In outfitting boys with First Long Trouser Suits we are particularly careful about satisfying the boys' demands for snappy styles, pep, dash and all that goes with it. But the element of wear is by no means neglected. All wool, sturdy fabrics that hold their shape are fitting supplements to the right-style idea.

\$19.75 to \$24.75 BANT'S Fifth Floor, Front.

Control of the Contro

# WRIGLEYS

c a package before the war

a package during the war and

a package NOW

THE FLAVOR LASTS SO DOES THE PRICE!





Is only a few weeks old, but hundreds of letters come pouring in every day—from people who take a warm, personal interest in

Old-time newspaper men say there never has been such an instant suc-Buy it today-and you'll know

Page after page of pictures.